

HONORS TO THE "MIGHTY DEAD."

The Speeches which we publish to-day, in the Senate and House, on the occasion of Mr. Calhoun's death, are worthy alike of the distinguished orator and of him. Every one will read them, and it would be needless, therefore, to invite attention to them.

In the Senate, on Wednesday last, on motion of Gen. Cass, it was ordered that ten thousand copies of the addresses made by the members of that body on the occasion, together with the funeral sermon of the Rev. Dr. Butler, be printed; and it was also resolved, that the remains of Mr. Calhoun be attended to the place designated for their interment, by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and by a Committee of six of the Senate, to wit: Messrs. Mason, Davis, of Miss., Berrien, Webster, Dickinson, and Dodge of Iowa. The Vice President was also requested to inform the Governor of South Carolina of his death, and the Secretary of the Senate was directed to pay over the compensation and mileage due him as a Senator, to his son, Dr. John C. Calhoun.

Intelligence of his death was immediately announced to the Legislature of New York, now in session, by a special message from Gov. Fish, and that body unanimously adopted appropriate Resolutions in relation to the sad event. In all the principal Northern and Eastern Cities meetings were called, or the Common Councils passed Resolutions; and the flags of the shipping were displayed at half-mast.

A meeting was held on Thursday, by the citizens of Wilmington in this State, which was addressed in feeling and eloquent terms by Messrs. J. T. Miller, Edward Cantwell, and Joshua G. Wright. The flags of the shipping were hung at half-mast.

The profoundest sorrow pervades the whole State of South Carolina. On the reception of the intelligence in Charleston, on the 31st, the bells of St. Michael's Church were tolled, and all the flags of the shipping and on public buildings were lowered. The bells were tolled throughout Sunday and Monday. Meetings were being held in all portions of the State, to adopt measures of respect and affection for his memory.

We have never witnessed a more impressive Meeting than that held in this City, on the 3d instant. It was the spontaneous tribute of all hearts to great genius and talents and exalted patriotism. The remarks of Gov. Iredell and Gen. Saunders, who had known the illustrious deceased intimately in life, met a response in every heart. In the language of Daniel Webster, on a memorable occasion:

"It is right that it should be thus. The tears which flow, and the honors that are paid, when the fathers of the Republic die, GIVE HOPE THAT THE REPUBLIC ITSELF MAY BE IMMORTAL. It is fit, that by public assembly and solemn observance, by anthem and by eulogy, we commemorate the services of national benefactors, extol their virtues, and render thanks to God for eminent blessings, early given and long continued, to our favored country."

WAKE SUPERIOR COURT.

Wake Superior Court was in session here last week, his Honor Judge Manly presiding.

In the case of *Patience Fennell vs. Henry Castleberry*, for Slander, the Jury gave the plaintiff \$250 damages.

The only criminal case on the docket of any importance, was that of *The State vs. Christopher C. Scott*, for the murder of George Fowler, which consumed two days, Wednesday and Thursday, in the examination of witnesses, Speeches of counsel, &c. The Attorney General, B. F. Moore, Esq., appeared for the State, and performed his duties with marked fidelity and ability; and the prisoner was defended with much tact and skill, by Messrs. George W. Haywood and Henry W. Miller. The jury returned a verdict of *Manslaughter*; and on Saturday morning the prisoner was brought out, and under sentence of the Court, was branded in the hand and committed to Jail, there to remain for six months.

We should not discharge a duty incumbent upon us as the conductor of a public journal, if we did not state that very general dissatisfaction exists in the community with the result of this trial. No doubt the Jury performed the unpleasant duty devolved upon them, honestly, conscientiously, and to the best of their judgments according to the facts and the law, as they were before them; but this does not unsettle the opinion, generally prevalent, that the case was one of higher grade than that of *Manslaughter*. Even the Judge, whose charge was not, probably, quite as clear as it might have been, told the prisoner, in his address to him on Saturday morning, that he had made a "happy escape," and that his case was one of "aggravated Manslaughter."

We have made these remarks with kind feelings towards the worthy relations of this young man, and with no wish to injure him or them. Less we could not have said, and at the same time have complied with the demands of public justice, which, in this case, in the opinion of the community generally, have not been properly regarded.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The Democrats of Connecticut have achieved a signal victory. The Hartford Times says:

"The nett Democratic gain of Representatives, certainly, 8; of Senators, 2. This gives us 14 gain on joint ballot; or twenty difference in favor of the Democrats of relative right! This places the whole Democratic State Ticket beyond a doubt. Last year we could have elected it entire, with two more votes. This is glory enough for one day."

Col. Seymour, if he should lack a few votes of being elected by the people, will be chosen Governor by the Legislature.

The Northern Whig papers groan and give it up. This victory has been achieved, in the face of the strongest efforts of Truman Smith and Jacob Colman to prevent it. Messrs. Baker and Wilson, two Whig members of Congress, were sent on from Washington to save Whigism in Connecticut, with what result the vote has shown. The New Haven Register considers that these gentlemen are honorable "April fools," and adds that their "sudden and rapid flight from the tumbling ruins induces us to believe they will be in Washington ahead of the Telegraph."

This Democratic triumph will no doubt be announced in the Register and other Southern Whig papers, as the result of a coalition between the Democrats and Free-soilers. We speak that gun at once by the following facts, which we challenge the Register to deny: The two parties in Connecticut assembled in Convention to prepare for the contest. The Whig Convention declared itself in favor of the principle embodied in the Wilmot Proviso; and the Democratic Convention re-affirmed the ancient creed of the Democratic party, and voted down the Wilmot Proviso. Remember that, will you, Mr. Register!

One thousand of the leading citizens of Boston, have addressed a complimentary letter to the Hon. Daniel Webster, fully endorsing the sentiments of his recent Speech.

The proceedings of the Democratic Meeting in Montgomery County, shall appear in our next.

STATE MEDICAL CONVENTION.

The Medical Society of North Carolina held its first Anniversary meeting in this City, on Wednesday last. The President, Dr. Edmund Strudwick, of Orange, not being present at the organization, Dr. James E. Williamson, of Caswell, one of the Vice Presidents, convened the body. We learn that about fifteen counties were represented.

On Thursday, an Address was delivered, in the Senate Chamber, before the members of the Profession and a number of intelligent ladies and gentlemen, by Dr. Strudwick, followed by the first Anniversary Lecture before the Association, by Dr. Thos. N. Cameron, of Fayetteville. Both these gentlemen acquitted themselves in a manner highly creditable to the occasion and to the Profession, whose organs they were. Their Addresses are, we learn, to be published, when those who did not have the pleasure of hearing them can read for themselves.

The Officers of the Association for the last year, were re-appointed. Dr. W. G. Thomas, E. Strudwick, and J. F. McKee, Sr., were appointed Delegates to the National Medical Convention, with Drs. N. J. Pittman, W. L. Norwood and J. F. McKee, Jr., as Alternates.

Dr. C. E. Johnson, of Raleigh, was selected to deliver the Lecture at the next session of the Society, with Dr. N. J. Pittman, of Edgecombe, as his Alternate.

Drs. W. H. McKee, W. G. Hill, C. E. Johnson, R. B. Haywood, and E. B. Haywood, were chosen a State Central Committee.

We also learn that the following gentlemen were elected Honorary members of the Society, viz: Dr. Benj. Robinson, of Fayetteville, Drs. J. F. McKee, Sr., and A. J. DeRosset, of Wilmington, Dr. James Webb, of Hillsborough, Dr. J. Norcom, of Edenton, Dr. S. J. Baker, of Raleigh, Dr. Thomas H. Hall, of Edgecombe, and Dr. Alexander Broadnax, of Rockingham.

We also learn that a Committee was appointed to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a Medical College in this State, with instructions to report at the next Annual Meeting of the Society; also, another Committee, to memorialize the next Legislature to pass a general registration law of births, marriages, and deaths in North Carolina.

A Resolution was also passed, making it the duty of the several County Societies in connection with the State Society, to transmit at least one month before each Annual Meeting to the standing Central Committee of the State Society, a report of the Meteorology, Medical Topography, and prevailing diseases within their bounds; and such other matters as they may deem interesting, to be by said Committee revised and condensed, and laid before the Society at its next Meeting as an annual report, which report shall be the property of the Society and subject to its disposal.

We have frequently heard the question asked, what is the object of this Society? We cannot give a better or more appropriate answer than that which is furnished by the Constitution of the Society itself. The second article of the Constitution says:

"The object of this Society shall be the advancement of medical knowledge, the elevation of professional character, and the promotion of all measures of a professional nature that are adapted to the relief of suffering humanity, and to improve the health and protect the lives of the community."

The Convention adjourned on Thursday evening last, after a pleasant and harmonious session. The next Annual Meeting will take place in this City, on the third Wednesday in May, 1851.

[While on this subject we may as well state that the advertisements of Patent Medicines now appearing in this paper, are inserted in compliance with contracts entered into some time since. We make this statement because some surprise, we learn, has been expressed at the publication of these advertisements in the Standard, after we had announced our determination, as a general rule, to receive no more of them. We fully concur with Dr. Strudwick in the opinion expressed in his Address in relation to these nostrums. The Standard and the Fayetteville Observer, we believe, are the only papers in the State that have closed their columns against Patent Medicines.]

HON. A. W. VENABLE.

At a great Public Meeting, held in Charleston on the 2d instant, on the occasion of the death of Mr. Calhoun, O. A. Andrews, Esq. rose and felicitously alluded to the assiduous attention paid by Mr. Venable, of this State, to the illustrious Carolinian during his last illness, and offered the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the devoted attention and active sympathy, which marked the course of the Hon. Mr. Venable, of North Carolina, and other friends, to our deceased Senator, have excited our profound sensibility. We feel that in ministering to him, they have also ministered to us. We will cherish their offices of kindness to our departed Statesman in grateful recollection."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamship Europa, we have dates from Liverpool down to the 23d March.

All descriptions of Cotton, except fair and good, have declined one farthing. The following are the latest quotations in the Liverpool market, viz: Fair and upland 6d; Mobile, 6d; and Orleans, 6d. The sales for the fortnight have reached 56,000 bales, of which amount speculators had taken 7,500, and exporters 10,000 bales. Sales during the week ending on the 23d March, 30,000 bales.

Coffee had declined in the London Market. Corn had advanced, and flour remained steady. The elections had passed off quietly in France, and order reigned throughout the Republic.

No other news of importance.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA. The Steamer Cherokee arrived at New York on the 5th instant, from Chagres, with one million one hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars of gold dust, besides half a million belonging to the passengers. The dry season had commenced at the mines, and mining had again fairly begun, giving quite an impulse to business. American flour was selling at San Francisco at ten dollars per barrel; cattle, twenty dollars per head; lumber, 175 to 180 dollars per thousand; pork 26 to 27 dollars per barrel; brandy 8 dollars per case.

There was a destructive fire at Chagres on the 23d March. The greater portion of the town was reduced to ashes.

DR. WEBSTER'S ELDEST DAUGHTER A LUNATIC. A despatch from Boston says, that the eldest daughter of Professor Webster was yesterday confined as a raving lunatic. Her friends were compelled, to save her from self-destruction, to fasten her limbs. We hope there is some exaggeration in this, though it is certain the wife and daughters of the condemned must die a thousand deaths while he will die but one. God pity those who longest survive of this afflicted family, for the earliest gone will have the quickest release from anguish. If men could but see the horrible consequences of their crimes both to themselves and others before they are committed, it seems to us they would shudder at such wrong-doing. In a case like that of Dr. Webster's, human sympathy, while it is most grateful, cannot relieve the load which weighs upon the heart. Pride is hurt, confidence lost, love misplaced, and an aching void is left which nothing but God and the grave can fill. Express.

RABOTEAU'S NEGROES—THIRD CASE, &c.

In our issue of last week, we published an account of the case of Mr. Raboteau's slaves, which was aimed at, as Mr. Badger, of the *Hornet's* Nest, as it were, the latter late loose his artillery as follows. Badger's *Hornet's* right to the mark, and stung "accordingly." If any body feels badly burnt, or inclined to dodge from such a buzzing about his ears, let him remember that he struck the "Nest," and provoked these little hot-footed fellows to the contest.

Hornet first sings thus:

"PROBLEM 1st. If Mr. Devereux owns 1,000 negroes, and Mr. Raboteau, as is the case, owns 0 0 0, how many more does the fortunate Raboteau (editor of the times) own than poor Mr. Devereux? Answer next week."

Hornet next whizzes this way:

"PROBLEM 2d. If Mr. Devereux, Cameron, Johnson, Pettigrew, Collins, Boylan, Watson, and the Burgwins, and others, own ever so many slaves, how many does Raboteau (editor of the times) own? Hint to find out the above sum: GIVEN A PARTY TO FIND OUT THE WHOLE."

Let one of Raboteau's negroes search in a dark cellar on a rainy night, until he comes across one of Raboteau's Southern feelings, then let another one of the 0 0 0 divide that by his Southern sentiments, multiply by a couple or so of 00's, add the remaining number of his negroes and the product will be the sum required."

Hornet third and fourth look wings and come down upon the object just so:

"PROBLEM 3d. If Mr. Devereux's negroes require four masters, how many of Raboteau's niggers will require four masters?"

PROBLEM 4th. If the negroes of "Devereux, Cameron, Johnson, Pettigrew, Collins, Boylan, Watson, and the Burgwins, and others," could complete a considerable contract on the Central Rail Road in a tolerably compendious period; how long would it take Raboteau's "niggers" to finish the whole road? An answer desired by the time the first case goes along."

The *Hornet's* generally, to wit:

IMPORTANT SALE OF NEGROES. C. D.—no. c. c. Raboteau, of Raleigh, having too many negroes for the course he is pursuing on the Southern Convention, cannot conscientiously keep them all, viz: 0 0 0; so to some one who will not be pricked so often by the painful reflection of owning slaves, he will dispose of part, say 0 0 0, by private sale. The remainder, say 0, will be put up at public auction, shortly after the foregoing 0 0 0 are disposed of privately.

P. S. No postponement on account of good weather, as all of the 0 0 0 0 must be sold to close a gap in the conscience of the owner.

In conclusion we will answer a question that was asked us in a somewhat sarcastic tone. It was, "What is the color of Raboteau's negroes?" We reply it is an invisible black."

MORAL. Public men, and Editors especially, if they would escape unpleasant consequences, should be careful not to attack *Hornet's* Nests.

CONVICTION OF PROFESSOR WEBSTER.

We present on our first page, to-day, the remarks of Prof. Webster, delivered just before the Jury in his case retired, together with the charge of Chief Justice Shaw and the return of the verdict.

The newspapers are crowded with the testimony, the speeches of counsel, with comments upon the case, and with the incidents of the trial. The New York Express says:

"It is understood that the Jury after going out on Saturday night, at first deliberated in silence for ten minutes. They then voted on the question, whether the remains were those of Dr. George Parkman. There was a unanimous 'yes.' On the second question: Whether Dr. Webster murdered him, there were eleven yeas and one nay. The nay came from Mr. Benjamin H. Greene, who stated his point of doubt, and after some discussion he declared it removed."

The family of Dr. Webster was not informed of the verdict the night it was rendered. Friends however, were quick in taking of the news, and the sad disclosures were made to them on Sunday by Mrs. Wm. H. Prescott. The scene was heart-rending and the walls and shrieks could not be concealed from the passer-by. Every effort has been made by their friends to assuage the grief of the afflicted wife and daughters, who up to a late hour expected an acquittal.

A letter of condolence was presented them on Sunday afternoon, signed by the heads of all the principal families of Cambridge, including the Hon. Edward Everett, Jared Sparks, Professor Norton, Judge Fay, &c. The immense crowd retired from the Court Room and its vicinity in silence and without the least disturbance.

It is now ascertained that Dr. Webster did take a grain of strichnine on the night of his arrest, and he has confessed it to his physician, Dr. Clark."

On Monday morning, the 1st instant, the prisoner was brought into Court, and sentence of death was pronounced upon him by Judge Shaw. He is to be executed at such time as the Governor may appoint. The address of Judge Shaw to the unfortunate man, was most touching. He admonished him that he had no hope for this world, and commended him to God for pardon and mercy.

"The moral reflections, says the New York Mirror, which force themselves upon every one who examines the melancholy particulars of his trial, (Webster's) are simply these: The indirect cause of the murder was the pecuniary extravagance of the murderer; the habit of living beyond his income, and the duplicity which followed in the desperate struggle to 'keep up appearances.' The direct cause was the exacting demand—the persevering and insulting demand of his creditor. There is no doubt but the giant and grim collector hunted and haunted his poor debtor, until he drove him to desperation; until, to the satisfaction of his victim, he ceased to be a man, and became a dunning spectre—an unappeasable and heart-piercing cry for money, as inexorable as Death, and as relentless as the grave. The fatal result of this goading system, should teach debtors to beware how they place themselves in the position to be oppressed by heartless millionaires; and finally it should teach all men to beware of selling themselves to the devil on any terms whatever."

The Boston Bee of April 8d says:

"Yesterday afternoon Prof. Webster's wife and three daughters visited him in his cell. We have no pen, nor heart, nor wish to describe the scene. It was touching beyond comparison. Mrs. Webster is a woman of great firmness, and has evidently foreseen the necessity of preparation for the crisis which has already come in this most trying struggle. She encounters adversity with that fortitude which becomes a woman of her age and family. She seems to realize, in this dark and most gloomy period, the necessity of arming herself with that active virtue called courage, especially when three young and tender hearts are leaning upon her for worldly strength to sustain them under this terrible blow. Considering all the circumstances, her interview which took place yesterday, between Professor Webster and his excellent and much to be pitied family, was one characterized by great calmness and self-possession on the part of the wife and daughters. The visit was of about one hour's duration."

BALTIMORE, April 4—P. M.

There are a thousand fictitious rumors and statements concerning Professor Webster and the murder of Dr. Parkman, not yet by the press for effect. The story of the "student" which appeared in the New York Herald is not only apocryphal, but has since been flatly contradicted. It was got up by that print to cater to the excited appetite of the public for the marvellous.

There is a story since the conviction of Dr. Webster, that Littlefield, the principal accuser, has manifested great perturbation of mind. Suspicion is now fastening upon him that he was either implicated in the guilt of the Professor or that he has sworn falsely against him. It is said that Gov. Briggs is not satisfied with the verdict of the jury, and that he will delay some time before he signs a warrant for his execution.

Henry B. Anthony, Whig, (Editor of the Providence Journal,) has been re-elected Governor of Rhode Island. The Legislature is Whig.

LAST HOURS OF MR. CALHOUN.

We present below a most interesting and affecting letter, addressed to the Editor of this paper, giving a true account of the last hours of the illustrious and lamented Calhoun. This letter is from the pen of J. A. Scoville, Esq., the private Secretary of Mr. Calhoun, and was prepared with the advice and approval of leading friends of the deceased.

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 31, 1850.

DEAR SIR: This morning, at the age of 68 years, JOHN C. CALHOUN expired. Long as his death had been apprehended, it comes upon us as an unlooked for bereavement.

The star of the western hemisphere has been stricken from the firmament. It belongs now to another Universe. All unite in feeling that our Republic has lost its most brilliant ornament, and a large section its almost idolized champion.

During nearly half a century of public life in which Mr. Calhoun has gone through all the various changes of political advancement—save one—from the local to the general legislature—from the Cabinet to the Vice Presidency, and from the Vice Presidency back again to the Senate, he has been regarded as the great statesman and patriot of the age. He now leaves behind him a name which will live in union with his whole career.

Yesterday it became very apparent that he could survive but a very short period. He was restless and evidently weaker, but notwithstanding he sat up for two hours in the early part of the day, he conversed very little until evening. Some letters were read to him upon which he commented. He spoke of the feeling of the South on the present agitating subject, and expressed his confidence that there would soon be but one sentiment; that the southern people would unite as one man against northern aggression. His confidence in the southern people was unwavering to the last.

At half-past 12 he commenced breathing very heavily, which occasioned some alarm to his son, Dr. Calhoun, the only member of his family who was present at his last illness. He remarked that he felt unusually weak, and requested his son to lie down, who objected. Then he asked his son if he felt uneasy? His son replied, "I do; but you better take some wine, father!" He replied, "No, I don't require any more stimulants." He felt his pulse, remarking, "I feel that I am sinking, but you had better lie down." His son did as he was requested, but felt too uneasy to sleep, as the difficulty of breathing still continued.

At 2 o'clock, Mr. Calhoun, he called in a very feeble voice "John, come to me." He did so, when he took his arm and asked him to feel his pulse, remarking, "I have no pulsation at the wrist. Take my watch from the table and put it in your trunk." Which was done. He then pointed to a bureau of drawers and said, "take my papers thence and put them in your trunk." (These papers are the manuscript works on Government and the Constitution.)

He then remarked, the medicine has been a delusion. "I am in a pleasant perspiration." At about 5 o'clock his son took a seat by the fire, desiring his father to take some rest, who said he had not rested at all. His son asked, "if he had any pain?" "No, I have not felt the slightest pain throughout this whole attack." His son then asked "are you comfortable now?" He replied "I am perfectly comfortable now!" These were the last words of Mr. Calhoun.

At about a quarter before 6 he made a sign with his hand for his son to approach the bed—holding up his hand, he took that of his son, grasped it closely, looking very intently in his face—moving his lips as if he desired to speak. His son now discovered that he was speechless, and at once called the Hon. Mr. Calhoun to his bedside. When the latter approached his bedside, Mr. C. took hold of his hand, pressed it, and presented his wrist apparently to indicate his approaching dissolution. He looked Mr. V. very intently in the face, while he was feeling his pulse. Mr. V. remarked, "You are pulseless sir, and must take some wine, and called for some medicine. Mr. Calhoun refused to take it. When the latter placed his hand on the forehead of Mr. V. he said, "I have no wine from thence and poured out half a tumbler full. Mr. C. took the glass in his hand, raised his head, and drank it. Mr. V. then left the room to summon other friends, and was absent about five minutes. Soon after the Hon. Mr. Orr and the Hon. Mr. Wallace, both of S. C., entered the room. When the door opened, his eyes were directed towards it, and were fixed upon Mr. O. as he walked towards him until he reached the bedside. Mr. O. leaned over to feel his pulse. Seeing his purpose, Mr. C. extended his arm. He was asked if he would have his Physician, Dr. Hall sent for. He shook his head. He then presented his wrist to Mr. Venable, who remarked, "the wine has had no effect—there is no return to his senses." He then placed his hand on the pulse of Mr. V. in the face with an expression which seemed to say, "I am perfectly conscious that it is all over." A few moments after, when breathing with some difficulty, he put his right hand on the top of his head, then passed it through his hair, and brought it down again upon his heart. He then breathed very quietly, except a slight rattling in his throat, his eyes retained their brightness and his countenance its natural expression, until the last breath, which was drawn with a deep inspiration, when his eyes all of a sudden became dim. They were immediately closed by Mr. Venable. After Mr. Calhoun's eyes were closed, his countenance was as that of one who had quietly gone to sleep. He was conscious to the last moment of his life.

At about 8 o'clock last evening, Mr. Calhoun remarked that his mind was never clearer—that he had great facility in arranging his thoughts; and, in reply to a remark of his son, that he was fearful he was overtasking his mind with thinking, he said, "I cannot avoid thinking of the political affairs of the country. If I could have but one hour to speak in the Senate, I could do more good than on any previous day of my life."

The funeral of Mr. Calhoun will take place on Thursday. The body will be placed in a metallic coffin and lodged in a vault in the Congressional burying ground for the present.

FUNERAL OF MR. CALHOUN.

No ceremonial was wanting yesterday to pay every respect to the memory of this distinguished man. At an early hour the circular gallery of the Senate was filled with the "senators' desks" having been removed, the area of the Senate chamber was filled with chairs for the reception of the senators and the members of the House of Representatives—the members of the cabinet and the foreign ministers being on the left side, and the judges and officers of the Supreme Court being on the right from the chair. The army and navy and of the executive departments were seated on the back sofas; the civilians on a line with and in the space behind the chair. When the Vice President took the chair, the President of the United States had a seat to his right; and to his left was seated the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The scene was throughout most solemn and imposing.

A few minutes after 12 o'clock, the different persons to whom we have alluded began to occupy the seats which had been assigned them. The remains of the illustrious dead, enclosed in the metallic case, were borne from Mr. Hill's boarding-house, on Capitol Hill, into the chamber, and deposited in the centre aisle, accompanied by the pall-bearers—Mr. Mangum, Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, Mr. Cass, Mr. King, and Mr. B. B. Caldwell.

The following senators acted as the committee of arrangements: Mr. Mason, Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, Mr. Atchison, Mr. Dodge, of Wisconsin, Mr. Dickinson, and Mr. Greene.

Some of the friends of his family, attended by his son, Dr. John Calhoun, were introduced, and took seats.

The Rev. Mr. Butler, the Chaplain of the Senate, then addressed a fervent prayer to the Throne of Grace, and delivered an eloquent and touching address suitable to the occasion, commenting on the great virtues, brilliant talents, and services of the deceased, "a lord of the lion heart and eagle eye," but delivering the never-to-be-forgotten motto that no qualifications, however eminent, can save man from the power of death, and inculcating the necessity of being prepared for the inevitable doom.

When the ceremonies were completed, the crowd retired from the chamber in the order in which they were called by an officer of the Senate, and the long procession of carriages wound their way to the Congressional Burying Ground. Here, after due ceremonies, the mortal remains of John C. Calhoun were deposited in a vault, previous to their transportation to his beloved South Carolina. A great mass, indeed, has fallen in Israel!

At his residence near Bath, Washington County, on the 7th day of February last, Mr. Arthur H. Hays, aged 63 years, died. He was a kind and good neighbor, and died in full hope of a blessed immortality.

Wash. Union, Wednesday last.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

The following Lines (by Will: W. Holden,) were suggested on reading the extract given below from the very eloquent eulogium delivered in the House on the character of Mr. Calhoun, by Mr. Winthrop of Massachusetts:

"We have been told, sir, by more than one adventurous navigator, that it was worth all the privations and perils of a protracted voyage, beyond the line, to obtain even a passing view of the Southern Cross—that great constellation of the southern hemisphere. We can imagine, then, what would be the emotions of those who have always enjoyed the light of that magnificent luminary, and who have taken their daily and their nightly direction from its refulgent rays, if it were suddenly blotted out from the sky. Such, and so deep, I can conceive to be the emotions at this hour, of not a few of the honored friends and associates whom I see around me. Indeed, no one can fail to realize that a star of the first magnitude has been struck from our political firmament. Let us hope that it has only been transferred to a higher and purer atmosphere, where it may shine on with undimmed brilliancy forever!"

The voyager on the Southern main
Views with rapt awe the hallowed sign
Which nightly flames 'beyond the line';
Nor deems the labor all in vain
Which brings him to that long-sought shrine.

The various tribes, in field, by flood,
In its light when day is done;
And hail it in its high abode;
Blest reflex of the absent sun:

In all their devious wanderings,
From dewy eve, through midnight's reign,
Guided, until the Morning's wings
Shed sunlight o'er the earth again.

What if that Cross its front should veil,
And, darkling, sink in Night's embrace!
Nor other stars nor sun could fill,
Or share its wondrous dwelling-place.

Star of the South! 'twas thus with thee!
To thee all eyes and hearts were turned;
As round yon path, from plain to sea,
The glory of thy greatness burned.

Millions were drawn to thee, and bound,
By mind's high mastery; millions hailed
In thee a guide-star, and ne'er found
A ray in thee that waned or failed.

Fixed as that sign which hangs in Heaven;
Firm as the earth it shines upon;
Pure as the snow by light winds driven,
Wert thou, Columbia's honored son!

No Night's embrace for thee! nor pall
Such as mortal hand hath wrought:
Thou livest still in Mind—in all
That breathes, or speaks, or lives in Thought.

Star of the South! thy beams are here—
Here in this heart that weeps thy loss;
Though hidden, thou art still a sphere,
Serenely reflecting earthly dross,
Eternal, and intensely clear!
Raleigh, April 6, 1850.

CONGRESS.

This body is still engaged upon the Slavery question. In the Senate, on Thursday last, a debate of some length sprang up between Messrs. Webster and Foote, on the subject of the Committee of Thirteen, proposed to be raised by the latter, and in relation generally to the admission of California. Mr. Webster advocated action first on the California bill, and then upon the other measures, one after another, designed as an adjustment of the question; and Mr. Foote took ground, which he maintained with much force and ingenuity, in favor first of organizing the Territories, and then of considering the application of California for admission. Without coming to any result, Mr. Shields obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. McClernand of Illinois, has introduced a bill intended also as a basis for adjusting the question. The Union thus sums up Mr. McClernand's plan:

"We believe the bill of Mr. McClernand embodies the substantial provisions of the two bills reported by Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, chairman of the Committee on Territories in the Senate; thus combining the various propositions contained in the Senate bills in a single measure. It provides for the admission of California into the Union with her present constitution and boundaries; for the erection of a territorial government for the Territory of Utah; for the erection, also, of a territorial government for New Mexico; and for the settlement of the Texas boundary question, with the consent of Texas, in consideration of a pecuniary equivalent for the territory which she surrenders, and the recognition of all her rights under the compact of annexation. It leaves the question of slavery to be settled by the people inhabiting the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, when they shall apply for admission into the Union as sovereign States; in other words, we understand the bill, it adopts the principle of non-intervention. Combining the various propositions which are now pending before Congress in separate bills, we think the bill of Mr. McClernand possesses advantages which entitle it to the favorable consideration of the country."

The "Galphin Claim" as it is called, is exciting a good deal of attention in Washington. The facts in relation to it are briefly these: This claim originated in certain debts due to George Galphin, of Georgia, from the Creek and Cherokee Indians, the payment of which was provided for by the treaty of 1773, between the said Indian tribes and the British Crown. In 1775 this debt was ascertained, and by the State of Georgia, to be some \$43,000, and its payment was decided on; but the Revolution intervened, and the claim fell upon the United States. It appears that Mr. Walker, the late Secretary of the Treasury, had agreed to pay the principal of it, but not the interest; and thus the matter stood when Mr. Meredith went into office. Mr. Crawford, of Geo., Secretary of War, is "interested in this claim," it